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MINISTERS, PARTY LEADERS, OTHERS REACT TO VIOLA APPOINTMENT

Foreign Minister Praises Appointment

PY061820 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2033 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor has affirmed that the appointment of the next president of the nation shows the coherency of the actions of the military junta and of the objectives it has set for itself.

Minister Pastor said that the appointment of Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret) fulfills the requirement of the periodic changing of the president and of the commanders; thus, it is a step that keeps a promise and therefore deserves all kinds of praise.

Pastor made these statements at the end of the first meeting of fighter pilots of the Argentine Air Force. He made it clear that it is not up to him to make any assessment or judgment on something that is the prerogative of the supreme body of the nation, the military junta, but that it shows coherency.

Economy Minister on Foreign Impact

PY061646 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1522 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM)--Talking about the appointment of Lt Gen Eduardo Viola as the next Argentine president, Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has stated: We are all very happy that the members of the military junta have decided to appoint a man who has been involved with the process until very recently and who is, moreover, fully identified with it.

Martinez de Hoz, who is in the United States, made this statement during a telephone interview he held with the Buenos Aires Radio Rivadavia "Posthaste" [rapidisimo] program.

The economy minister said that Viola's appointment has had a positive impact abroad. By arriving at a quick decision, the military junta has erased all expectations caused by the extension of the 29 September deadline, since many people believed that this postponement was the cause of instability within the government. The announcement of the appointment before the 10-day deadline had expired, therefore, had a favorable impact.

Martinez de Hoz also noted that people in the United States take into account the unity of the armed forces, and that many were wondering whether Videla's successor was going to assure this continuity.

Regarding the continuity of the economic policy, he noted that the members of the military junta have already established the bases of the economic policy for the 1981-1984 period--called the great guidelines--which coincide with the present ones, and that is what matters. Somebody has to make the necessary adjustments. We are responsible for the adjustments made in the last 4 years, but they were always done in accordance with the circumstances. The following government will do the same if it is necessary. The important thing is to keep in mind the policy guidelines that have already been established and issued through the proper statement.

PDP Communique Expresses Concern

PY061931 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--The Progressive Democratic Party [PDP] has expressed its concern about Gen Roberto Viola's presidency, hoping it will promote more civilian participation in the government and pleading for a quick normalization of political parties.

In a communique, the PDP states: "In his immediate future, which we imagine we will share, there is no possibility of unilaterally continuing to define vital matters on whose solution the republic has centered its interest."

The PDP also advocates the implementation of "a plan of action designed to satisfy legitimate aspirations and to overcome authentic anguish, by correcting mistakes and affirming principles." It adds: "There is no impatience or haste, but only the natural and logical aspirations common to the whole nation." It also requests that there should be no intolerance or revenge "for those who, with dignity and without retreating, want to serve the country."

The PDP concluded by requesting respect "without aggression" for "dissidence within the clear and sincere rules of the game, which should only exclude extremism and corruption."

UCR Leader: 'Wait and See'

PY041429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM)--Dr Ricardo Balbin, chief of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], has said that the radicals are waiting to see what Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), named today by the military junta as the second president of the process for national reorganization, has to say regarding the orientation he will give this process that for us must end in the country's institutionalization.

Balbin made this remark to the press and added that the naming did not come as a surprise, because it has been the subject of comment for some time now.

He stressed that we have to wait and see what definitions the new president comes up with, and he repeated his own and his party's previous opinions regarding the country's return to formal institutions.

CRA President Praises Appointment

PY061827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1530 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 4 Oct (NA)--Jorge Aguado, president of the Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA), praised the appointment of Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) as the next president and said here that "it is the best appointment that the military junta could have made."

Aguado, who came to this city to participate in a television program, based his appreciation on the opinion that "Viola is a very well-balanced man who evidently listens to reason, not to emotions, and this is very important for governing."

Asked whether he considered Viola a "populist," Aguado said: "No, as far as I know, he is not." He added that "Viola is a well-balanced man and thinks like an Argentine."

On the other hand, Aguado denied rumors that he had been offered the post of minister of agriculture in the next government which will begin on 29 March 1981. He noted: "I have not had any offer."

ECONOMY MINISTER DENIES OPPOSING PRC ENTRY INTO WORLD BANK

PY061940 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1134 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz has denied that he had ever opposed the entry of Communist China as a member of the World Bank; firstly, because China is already member of the organization, and secondly; because Argentina "was one of the first countries to vote affirmatively" for its entry. Martinez de Hoz made this denial in New York yesterday so that the Finance Office could release it here as a communique.

The communique states that Martinez de Hoz had proposed the need to count on more funds "in order to able to give the credits to be granted to China." Otherwise, "the availability of funds will be reduced for countries which are currently served by the bank."

ARGENTINA REPORTEDLY BARS ENTRY OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

PY031453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1038 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, 3 Oct (AFP)--According to Mariano Rumor, representative of the Italian Christian Democrtaic Party and president of the commission he presides over, Argentina has not allowed a European Parliament mission to enter the country. His commission had recommended that the European Parliament send a mission to Argentina in response to a request issued by the relatives of missing persons and political prisoners in Argentina.

SOCIALIST CONFEDERATION REPORTS DETENTION OF URUGUAYAN SOCIALISTS

PY061946 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1645 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)--The Socialist Confederation of Argentina [CSA] reported in a communique released today "the detention of the secretary general of the Uruguayan Socialist Party [PSU], Jose Pedro Cardozo, and other Uruguayan Socialist leaders by the Uruguayan military government." The communique, which includes the names of leaders of that political group, such as Alicia Moreau de Justo, Ramon Soria, Oscar Palmeiro, Hector Polino and Ruben Visconti, states that "we Argentine socialists, who are grouped under the CSA, demand the release of Doctor Cardozo and other imprisoned Socialists detained without due process by the Uruguayan military government." It notes that Cardozo "is 77 years of age, which makes his situation very serious" and it assets that Cardozo "has suffered all kinds of outrages since the start of his imprisonment and is currently hospitalized in the intensive treatment unit of the Montevideo military hospital due to a heart disease which has worsened because of the current conditions he is exposed to."

JUDGE ORDERS PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADERS BROUGHT TO TRIAL

PY070022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (LATIN)--An Argentine judge today ordered that Alfredo Alcorta, secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, be brought to trial on charges of having engaged in prohibited political activities and of carrying false documents, judicial sources have reported. Alcorta was arrested along with Hector Enrique Gauna, international relations secretary of the Argentine Communist Party, who was also sent to jail, the sources added. The 67-year-old Paraguayan leader was charged with having illegally entered Argentina with a forged passport which had his picture, but was issued in the name of another person. Alcorta and Gauna were arrested last month in this capital at Alcorta's house while discussing the attitude of the Paraguayan and Argentine Communist Parties toward local and international problems, the sources added.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF FORMER PERONIST OFFICIAL

PY031444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA)--According to reliable sources, Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui has ordered the release from jail of Julio Gonzalez, who was technical secretary of the presidency during the last Peronist government. The same sources have reported that Anzoategui may make a similar decision regarding former Under Secretary Miguel Caballero. These former government officials, as well as former President Maria Martinez de Peron, are in preventive custody charged with embezzlement of the presidency's funds.

FORMER PREFECT, FAMILY SEEK ASYLUM IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

PA070226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0128 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (LATIN)--Eduardo Perez Beltran, former prefect (governor) of Cochabamba Province in Bolivia, together with his family took asylum today in the Colombian Embassy in La Paz, the Foreign Ministry reported. Hector de los Rios, private secretary of the Foreign Ministry, told this agency that Perez, his wife Rosario and his children Giovanni and Andres entered the Colombian Embassy in La Paz over the weekend and requested political asylum. The former Bolivian Government official said that his life and that of his family was in danger.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry will contact the Bolivian Government military junta led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza to request the respective safe-conducts, the source stated.

On Saturday eight Bolivians who were under asylum in the Colombian Embassy in La Paz traveled to Bogota.

EXILES SEEK TO FORM UNITED FRONTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PA060408 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2128 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (EFE)--Twelve Bolivian exiles traveled to Caracas today after a 24-hour stopover in Bogota, a state police source has announced. The exiles included the wife of former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arce, Helena Guevara.

Eduardo Vasquez, deputy press director of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), told newsmen that in Caracas they will promote new fronts of unity and solidarity with the Bolivian people. In response to a question by an EFE newsman, he insisted that drug traffickers had sponsored the coup in his country.

It was learned that this group of exiles plans to organize in every country and when they are organized they will again launch a struggle against the military government of Garcia Meza. "We will organize a change and soon we will again be back in Bolivia to undertake a struggle to restore democracy," Vasquez stated.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S RODRIGUEZ ON RESISTANCE TO REGIME

LD061339 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Sep 80 p 8

[L'HUMANITE interview with Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Member Felipe Rodriguez in Paris: "People's Struggle Against the Fascists"--date not specified]

[Text] Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Member Felipe Rodriguez was in Paris a few days ago on a "brief visit," he told us, to explain his people's struggle against fascism. He spoke to us about resistance to the "government of national destruction," and about repression. He spoke with hope....

"For the past 12 years," Felipe Rodriguez told us, "the political struggle in Bolivia has boiled down to a choice between fascism and democracy--a democracy strong enough to guarantee real participation by the population in the country's political and economic decisions." When we stressed the "putschist" tradition within the Bolivian Army, Felipe Rodriguez did not contradict us, but stressed the difference between the nature of the coup d'etat which took place on 17 July and previous coups. "General Meza's 'golpe' is not 'just another' coup d'etat," he stated. "By giving a majority of votes to the People's Democratic Union chaired by Siles Zuazo--a union which includes the Communist Party--the Bolivian people chose the path to democratic change. The coup d'etat was intended, therefore, to prevent the people from winning power."

[Question] Who are the putschist officers?

[Answer] Meza and his acolytes represent the most reactionary faction in the army "bunker." These officers are linked with the Mafia.

[Question] Did they act alone?

The communist leader confirmed the role played by Argentinian officers and stressed the "rivalry" between Argentina and Brazil--the latter, its seems, having been taken by surprise but not having abandoned hope of coming out on top by counting, with Washington's agreement, on ex-dictator Banzer's possible return to public life.

[Question] Was the U.S. Government involved in the coup d'etat?

"U.S. imperialism has more than one string to its bow," Felipe Rodriguez stressed. "In Bolivia's particular case, a distinction must be drawn between the policy of the Carter administration and that of other U.S. institutions such as the CIA and the Pentagon. According to reliable sources, the coup d'etat was on the agenda at the last meeting of senior U.S. Army officers. Who was holding that meeting, if not the Pentagon? Moreover, Bolivian officers are known to have ties with the CIA. The U.S. agency was, therefore, bound to be informed of preparations, even if it did not directly take the initiative in the coup d'etat. The Carter administration, however, wanted a political solution to bring to power Mr Paz Estenssoro--a man behind whom Washington hoped to unite all the political forces, excluding the communists. That strategy failed. The first plan--the coup d'etat--could then be implemented. The communists," Felipe Rodriguez maintained, "had long been warning about the putsch. Nonetheless, self-satisfaction had created illusions among other democratic political forces.

"We will probably never know the exact number of assassinations and disappearances. According to our estimates, between 3,000 and 4,000 people were killed. The repression in the mines was terrible."

"The resistance," Felipe Rodriguez stressed, "is not laying down its arms. Far from it. Our people have long experience in antifascist struggle and our party in clandestine activity. The coup d'etat has not broken up the political parties' structures, and the combative spirit being expressed throughout the country makes us confident.

"International solidarity means a great deal to us. We are aware of what has been done in France, especially on the PCF's initiative. We ask you to continue your action, notably to secure the release of all political prisoners and our dear Comrade Simon Reyes."

BRIEFS

SPANISH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE--La Paz, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Spanish ambassador to Bolivia has announced that Spanish technical assistance to Bolivia will be extended for another 3 years. The Spanish aid includes assistance in forestry, social security, medicine, labor training and professional training for the army. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

DECREASE IN TIN SALES--La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP)--It has been officially announced that income from metallic tin sales decreased by 8.31 percent from January to July 1980 in relation to the same period last year. The sales of metallic tin during this period this year reached 7,116 tons. The sale of concentrated tin decreased by 13.94 percent during the same period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 29 Sep 80 PY]

NEW MINING CORPORATION MANAGER--Col Abel Martinez Mendez has assumed the position of general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 80 PY]

MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS LINKS--The national telecommunications company is now connected with the southern microwave system linking Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Tarija and Potosi. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 4 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY061848 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 8

[Interview granted by President Joao Figueiredo to Santiago, Chile EL MERCURIO, released on 4 October by the BRAZILIAN NEWS CORPORATION--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, what are the results of the Brazilian effort to achieve a true democracy?

[Answer] It may not be easy to measure the most important and definitive result: the atmosphere of freedom that Brazil is experiencing today. Brazilian society is freely and extensively discussing, without any type of restriction, the shape and structure of its future. The Brazilian project is truly national because it is being implemented with complete popular participation. Therefore, I would say that the greatest result is expressed in the creation of the mechanisms for creating a consensus, which is fundamental for the real existence of democracy.

Evidently, this does not mean that the effort has concluded. Democracy is basically a permanent process of participation and dialogue, and this is our basic proposal. Some concrete measures, such as the amnesty law, demonstrate perfectly the direction of our effort, which rejects restrictions in order to allow all Brazilians to participate responsibly in the political process. Other areas of institutional adaptation to democracy are being debated and considered by Congress, and thus the country's new political shape is being outlined.

Finally, I would like to stress that those who are governing and those who are governed are united in the democratization process and, as I have said on various occasions, nobody will stop me from leading the process of opening up politics in Brazil.

[Question] How is it that your government is determined to achieve a democracy that is compatible with a modern industrial society based on capitalism?

[Answer] In the first place, it is true that democracy is not restricted to the sectors of freedom and political rights. There are factors of social justice and economic equality that are a part, in our days, of the very definition of democracy. In Brazil we are working on all fronts: the implementation of political democracy and the improvement of the living conditions of the population, which is experiencing a strong imbalance with regard to access to economic and social assets.

Therefore, it is necessary to say that our efforts, despite coordination, are not necessarily interconnected. In other words, they have their own driving forces and must depend on themselves. An example: Political democracy is not subordinated to economic undertakings. If this were so, the implementation of political democracy could be postponed indefinitely while awaiting an optimum opportunity in the economic sector.

On the other hand, as political democracy becomes stronger and stronger, it will be much easier to confront economic problems. The support and confidence of the population, allied with its improved understanding of the times in which we are living, allows governments to adopt the tough measures that are required during times of crisis and general difficulties.

The second aspect of the problem has to do with the compatibility of democracy and capitalism. In this case, simple generalizations must be avoided. No law in history indicates that capitalism must necessarily be an exclusive social regime with a strong imbalance in the distribution of wealth and with lopsided social services, etc. On the contrary, I believe that the link between the economic and social regimes is unequivocal and there are numerous capitalist countries that can serve as examples from the social justice viewpoint.

The economic-social-political equation is not simple, and the implementation of social justice will depend on numerous factors, and it is absolutely fundamental that there be effective channels of democratic expression so that democracy can be perfected and implemented.

The third subject of the question is that of the modern industrial society. Here I must stress the fact that Brazil is not an "industrial society" such as those countries that are fully developed. The contrasts are deep. The percentage of people employed in the agricultural sector is high, and social inequality is very marked in some areas. We have regions with critical poverty and at the same time we have a flourishing industrial sector and cities with problems similar to those of big modern metropolises. Brazil cannot be reduced to this "modern Brazil" and think of solutions for emerging problems. On the contrary, it is fundamental that we confront, as much as our resources will allow, the overall Brazilian problem with the contrasts that our society presents, with the existing disparities that exist between the more developed areas and those which are lacking.

To be more realistic, this vision of Brazil reflects the complexity of the social, economic and political problems of a nation that has 8.5 million square hectares and 120 million inhabitants. Understanding the physical and population dimensions of Brazil is the first prerequisite to defining the Brazilian project. And the question of democracy has returned with force within this dimension: With the channels of expression open, the various regions and segments of society are submitting their demands and problems. The overall dimensions of questions regarding development are expanding. Thus, Brazil will begin opening its hands and showing the cards of the modern Brazil.

We are a developing country and our future will demand a common effort and task--of all of us--so that effective bases for social justice and democracy can be built. This is our challenge.

[Question] What kind of experience has Brazil gained from the recent economic situations? Will a "war economy" be necessary, as announced at a certain point? What is the Brazilian future regarding energy dependency, the inflation rate and the commitments resulting from the foreign debt?

[Answer] The different economic situations we have experienced in the recent past and are experiencing today have served as a great lesson to us: that we have to learn how to organize ourselves; to join national efforts and try, without being discouraged, to overcome the difficulties which are adversely affecting us. In the case of Brazil, I feel that these difficulties are circumstantial, and I am confident that we will be able to overcome them. But to do so, a joint national effort is essential. After all, we are not thinking only in short range or localized terms; what we always have in mind is the well-being and better future for all Brazilians.

As far as energy is concerned, Brazil has done a lot of avoid the any negative impact from current petroleum prices. We have successfully implemented development programs for alternative energy sources, such as the "Proalcohol" [alcohol production program] and the nuclear energy program, which will allow us to reduce our foreign dependency in this sector by half during the next few years. Both inflation and our foreign debt are worrying us. Despite the amount, the foreign debt is perfectly manageable because we have the resources and the confidence to keep it under control. Inflation is a world problem whose solution requires, in addition to measures adopted by our own country, the change of certain rules of international economic relations, mainly to prevent the developed countries from passing on to our countries, as they have been doing, a good part of their own inflationary pressures.

[Question] Has there been some change in the basis of the economic policy which may have allowed the "Brazilian miracle?"

[Answer] The question is very broad, and the subject is quite complex. I believe that it would be more appropriate to place things in their own perspectives. The so-called "Brazilian miracle" occurred in another period, in a different situation. In addition to the measures adopted by the Brazilian Government, the international economy was experiencing better times. The petroleum price, for example, had been much more accessible. Today we are experiencing, especially the developing countries, a much more adverse situation that at the beginning of the 1970's.

In theory, then, there has been practically no change in the basis of the economic policy, which is still aiming at the socioeconomic development of the Brazilian people. What is happening is that more definite and more localized priorities are being adopted. If, during that situation, the objectives were broader, more ambitious, today the priority concerns precisely aim at maintaining the economic growth rate, the struggle against inflation, seeking an equilibrium in balance of payments, overcoming our high petroleum debt, construction--in sum, maintaining a more solid base for a new period of accelerated economic development.

Finally, I would like to stress that even under the new difficulties imposed by the energy crisis, Brazil has succeeded in maintaining, throughout the past few years, a real domestic production growth rate above the world average.

[Question] What are the prospects for the explosive growth rate recorded by Brazilian-Chilean trade?

[Answer] Brazilian-Chilean trade relations have experienced increasing progress during the past few years. The level achieved shows the growing interest both countries have in the economic area, and a firm and traditional tendency to integrate our economic-commercial interests. Today a positive development is recorded in different sectors, in addition to commerce, such as the financial, business and transport sectors, which explains and also shows, at least partly, the growth of our trade. Naturally, trade between the two countries will continue to increase if the interest of each country in purchasing products from the other and the desire to always strive for high and balanced levels of trade persists. I believe this is the desire of both parties, so I am optimistic regarding the prospects for more intensive bilateral trade relations.

[Question] Do you think that the unchanging friendship between the peoples of Chile and Brazil has a special nature in Latin America?

[Answer] The history of relations among the Latin American countries, especially in this century, has fortunately been characterized essentially by peace and cooperation. Relations between Brazil and Chile are, in this regard, one of the most complete examples of the predominance of these positive points. Our countries have never had any significant conflicts. I am sure that mutual friendship is a feeling which is always present in the spirits of our peoples.

By its permanent nature, our friendship is, therefore, an example of good coexistence which I feel is valid for the whole continent, especially since we are trying to consolidate strong and durable ties of unity in Latin America in our times.

[Question] What is the political significance of your visit to Chile in October?

[Answer] My visit to Santiago, Chile is a very valuable occasion to repay the presidential visits which my country has had the honor to receive, and to symbolically express the friendly ties which exist between the Brazilian and Chilean nations.

This visit is also part of a greater movement, which is the strengthening of direct cooperation among the Latin American countries, with the objective of strengthening also the autonomy and the solidarity of our region, always based on egalitarian, nondiscriminatory, frank and open foundations.

Thus, in addition to its intrinsic value, due to the opportunities which are opening for the economic development of our economies and the traditional friendship between Brazil and Chile, it is also an important chapter in the task of increasingly turning Latin America into an area of peace, prosperity and mutual cooperation.

[Question] Do you believe that there has been a certain deterioration of certain basic principles of the inter-American system, such as regarding treaties and nonintervention in domestic affairs?

[Answer] I do not believe that there has been any kind of deterioration of the basic principles of the inter-American system. These principles are the result of a long and difficult history of politics and I believe that they are today well-established in our country.

In truth, these principles guarantee the levels of peaceful coexistence between our countries even during inevitable disagreements and incidents. Sharing the understanding of these principles helps to promote and enforce, in a prompt and effective manner, those mechanism that enable us to establish a dialogue, to overcome controversies, differences and disagreements.

The deterioration of these principles or even the slightest threat that is made to undermine their full and strict enforcement will have serious international connotations. But as it states, the inter-American coexistence program is basically a pluralistic program. We repudiate all hegemonies, blocs or dominating actions.

This is why we categorically repudiate all forms of intervention and the violation of treaties. The different levels of power should not be tools for influence, imposition of authority, intervention or domination. This concept applies equally to economy, technology and politics.

I hope this is a fruitful program and that it takes hold through actions that will consolidate the bases of coexistence that will be rules of true cooperation. The Latin American community, if I may use the term, is prepared for this kind of movement; and examples of new and dynamic forms of cooperation are multiplying. The ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] is one example of this. It is, moreover, our policy to give full support to this kind of initiative.

Anyway, I do not believe that there will be any threats that will cast a shadow over the basic guidelines of coexistence in our continent. On the contrary, recent experiences have shown otherwise, and I have no doubt that the situation will remain as it is.

[Question] In view of its present political definition, what does Brazil agree or disagree on with the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Brazil shares with those countries that make up the Andean Pact a cultural tradition, similar historic experiences, ideals and principles, all of which are shared by the Latin American community. Within these factors of agreement we must note the acknowledgement of the need for a permanent Latin American effort to ensure the increasing presence of Latin America in international forums and the need to increase the different ways of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the region with the objective of achieving Latin American integration.

Brazil believes that the Andean Pact can carry out a positive role in the Latin American political and economic sectors. That is why Brazil has actively participated in establishing new ways to promote bilateral relations with the member countries that make up the Andean Pact, with which, moreover, we share traditional ties of friendship.

Among the initiatives that have been achieved in this regard we must note the Brasilia agreement which was signed during the visit to Brazil of Peruvian President Morales Bermudez; the Lima meeting, held between Brazil and the Andean Group in January 1980, and during which a permanent mechanism for dialogue and cooperation was established between Brazil and the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Council; the official visit of the Cartagena agreement board; etc. [paragraph continues]

We are seeking to establish effective areas of joint cooperation and action and are making and a number of contacts with the objective of benefiting the members involved and the diplomatic process of Latin America as a whole.

[Question] How do you assess Brazil's international image due to its intense relations with black Africa?

[Answer] Brazil has in fact tried to intensify its contacts with African countries in various aspects. We have stepped up trade. We have begun to provide technical service. Cultural exchanges have been greatly increased. Political dialogue is underway. Personal contacts among government officials, businessmen, intellectuals and artists are more frequent. We believe that all of this is an extremely positive and important aspect of Brazil's current foreign policy.

It is important to note that this process of closer ties with Africa is not intended in any way to emphasize Brazil's "international image." Our intention is different: to practice with the Africans a policy of strict equality and mutual respect, jointly seeking to undertake projects of real benefits for the people of the countries involved. We want to support the Africans in their political struggle to eradicate all forms of racism and colonialism. Brazil also has deeply African traits and is highly sensitive to racial problems.

We want to support the Africans in their struggle for national consolidation and economic development, because this struggle is the common denominator of all Third World countries and because the success of this struggle will be the basis for a just and stable international system--a system that will not result from a detente subject to circumstances. I believe that we have made a great deal of progress by following those guidelines. We tore down some barriers that, due to traditionally "vertical" ties, hampered contacts and exchange of experiences among developing countires. We can point out some concrete results, but a fundamental aspect is the establishement of strong channels for rapport and dialogue. The avenue for coexistence is open, friendly and promising.

[Question] After a period of misunderstanding between Brazil and the United States, what is your opinion about the current status of this relation?

[Answer] Brazil and the United States are sovereign countries with a long tradition of friendship and frankness. Our current relation is complex and involves varied aspects--all those that are practically possible in the framework of normal relations between two sovereign countries. We share with the United States some fundamental values of Western civilization.

We thus have a broad spectrum of common interests that are the basis for a extremely profitable and beneficial relationship between the two countries. Our real achievement is perhaps to have attained a degree of maturity and natural self-expression in our relationship so that occasional disagreements can be easily worked out in the context of a broader understanding.

Obviously the United States and Brazil are countries which differ for a series of reasons: Their stage of development, traditions, etc. These differences naturally lead each country to have its particular perception of international problems and view of its own interests. There are contradictions in some cases: for instance, the clash of U.S. local interests and protectionism with our interest in expanding the market for our manufactured goods or our views on the reform of the international economic system or our attitudes on nuclear proliferation and disarmament. But we have mechanisms to facilitate dialogue and the solution to circumstantial problems.

[Question] What is the objective derived from Brazil's experience in the nuclear field?

[Answer] It is a little premature to speak of "nuclear experience" in the case of Brazil, because we still do not have a single reactor in operation, except for research purposes. But the objective of our nuclear program is clear and well-defined: the peaceful utilization of this type of energy, especially for generating electricity. Despite our hydroelectric potential, we are concerned about areas of energy shortage that will appear in the coming years, in regions that are very dynamic in terms of economic development. This is the reason for the establishment of the Brazilian nuclear program which emerged from a cooperation agreement with the FRG.

The program has been set up with all the safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Our traditional and permanent adherance to the principle of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and our participation in the Tlaltelolco Treaty clearly demonstrate the objective of our nuclear program. And we will never depart from the absolutely peaceful objective we have set for that program.

We do not intend to selfishly keep for ourselves any advance we can make in nuclear scientific and technological development. We have already signed cooperation agreements with some developing countries precisely for the prupose of exchanges in a leading area of technological progress. We wish to give shape to the idea that broad and frank cooperation at the international level is an important path for the development of our countries.

[Question] What factors, in your opinion, have contributed in overcoming the differences between Brazil and Argentina?

[Answer] Relations between the two countries are intense, complex, rich and relevant in the context of their foreign policies, in many cases concerning tangible and positive national interests. The important thing is that both Brazil and Argentina maintain a frank and trustworthy dialogue and that the overall context of relations has been positive, promoting the intensification of bilateral ties in all sectors. I also feel that the two countries have been perfectly aware of their own interests, and have shown great understanding of their respective positions and of the permanent desire for conciliation and agreement toward a greater cooperation.

With this spirit of confidence and mutual respect, supported by the conviction that joining efforts favors the achievement of common objectives, it has been possible for Brazil and Argentina to strengthen even more their relations. We are studying the possibility of cooperation in new and important fields, consolidating ties in traditionally important sectors of our trade with a realistic and cooperative spirit. The recent visits which I made to Buenos Aires and the one made by President Videla to Brazil in August are very significant factors within the cordial climate and the high level of our relations.

[Question] Do you think that the absolute freedom of the press in Brazil has resulted in the deterioration of the responsibility of the communications media in view of the errors or abuses they are subject to?

[Answer] The freedom of press allows the realization of a permanent, broad and healthy debate on the various ideas and subjects relevant to national interest.

Obviously, this debate will be really profitable only if all the participants truly seek to contribute to improve Brazilian society, national progress and well-being. This means that all the involved parties must act with responsibility, within the many points of view and positions to be submitted for discussion. If not, the usefulness and goals of the debate would be discredited.

I am convinced that any communications organization is aware of the responsibility it has in the face of its increasingly more profound impact and of its own capacity to motivate and influence social behavior. This responsibility becomes broader in the face of development itself and of the technical and social changes of the world in which we live.

[Question] Is the Brazilian position on international communism unchanging?

[Answer] Brazil has a firm commitment to pluralist democracy and is opposed to any form of international expansionism or hegemony. For these reasons, Brazil is, by principle, against the expansion of any totalitarian system. This obviously does not mean that it cannot have diplomatic and trade relations with socialist countries, based on mutual respect and on adherence to the principles of international law.

[Question] Your Excellency, on what practical instruments do you base the possiblity of democracies defending human freedom without allowing themselves to be undermined by totalitarian ideologies?

[Answer] Being a superior form of political coexistence, democracy normally has better conditions to establish and preserve itself in a climate of peace and liberty than any totalitarian ideology. This does not mean that democratic regimes must assume a passive attitude in the face of efforts which may be made to destroy them. The idea of defending democracy has been present from the very moment of its creation. In modern history, for example, it is present with the principle of separation powers.

The implementation of democratic principles and of the norms of defense of the institutions at the international level in our era, based on the sovereign equality of the states, depends exclusively on the competence of each country. My answer refers, then, to a more generic level than the level of different national realities.

As far as Latin America is concerned, I feel that the best manner to promote and safeguard democratic principles and forms is to stimulate, within coexistence, such elements as the struggle for economic and social development, egalitarian cooperation, defense of human rights, repudiation of hegemonies, respect for the principles of nonintervention and the struggle for the reform of the international economic system.

PETROBRAS CONTRACTING FOR OIL FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

PY060234 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Petrobras has contracted for the supply of 117,217 barrels of oil per day for delivery before the end of this year at an average price of $31.50 per barrel--within price limits set by OPEC--in addition to 13,000 barrels per day of liquified petroleum gas, diesel oil and fuel oil. This information was provided yesterday by Petrobras Commercial Director Carlos Santanna, who also explained that the government had authorized Petrobras to contract for the supply of up to 200,000 barrels per day to partially replace the 400,000 barrels that were being imported from Iraq, but that the enterprise thought it was sufficient to sign contracts for the amount mentioned because the price was "reasonable" and because signing contracts for a large amount at this time would be a hasty move.

The contracts were signed with state and private companies--Texaco among them--and the oil will come from Indonesia (45,000 barrels), Gabon (39,000 barrels), Saudi Arabia (20,000 barrels), Ecuador (10,000 barrels) and Venezuela (4,000 barrels). Petrobras is continuing to receive more offers, but it will wait before making a decision to import additional amounts of oil and oil byproducts.

ENERGY MINISTER RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF FUEL RATIONING

PY070119 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Speaking at the opening of a series of lectures organized by the Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today ruled out the possibility of fuel rationing due to the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said Brazil will overcome the crisis without major problems.

[Begin Cals recording] I believe we have an adequate reserve of petroleum. Furthermore, the shortage stemming from the suspension of the Iraqi oil supply is only 200,000 barrels daily, since we were already able to reduce the nominal 400,000 barrels daily contracted with that country. If we add to that the 130,000 barrels daily we have already contracted for with other sources and the oil we will save by ceasing our exports of petroleum by-products, we will have a total of between 145,000 and 150,000 additional barrels of oil daily. Thus, with a little more saving of energy, of petroleum byproducts, we will be able to handle the situation. [end recording]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR BELIEVES OIL SUPPLY COULD BE INCREASED

PY302012 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico could increase its supply of oil to Brazil. This announcement has been made by the Mexican ambassador, who added that the idea is to exchange fuel for Brazilian technology.

Currently Mexico is exporting 40,000 barrels of oil per day to Brazil. Although the ambassador believes that it would be very difficult to increase this quantity by another 50,000 barrels per day, the acting Brazilian finance minister has great hopes that the Brazilian Government will be able to import 200,000 barrels per day from other suppliers.

Eduardo de Carvalho has stated that consumption will have to be reduced by 200,000 barrels to offset the loss of Iraq's oil.

COMMUNIST PAPER RESUMES UNDERGROUND CIRCULATION

PY032003 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--The newspaper VOZ OPERARIA [THE VOICE OF THE WORKERS], which claims to be the "mouthpiece of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee," is back in circulation underground. In its first issue, an editorial and an interview with former Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes, charge the current PCB leadership with being "rightists" and pursuing a policy of "collusion among the leaders."

The VOZ OPERARIA which has returned without being registered before the commercial board, and having no official record, costs 10 cruzeiros, and is not sold at the stands. In its issue 161, dated September 1980, it carries an editorial which explains that it had "ceased to circulate many times either due to reactionary actions from the police or, as last year, because of the rightist opportunism of the current Central Committee.

VOZ OPERARIA states in its editorial that "we are witnessing the failure of the current PCB leadership."

It emphasizes that for the time being "both for those who have severed relations with the current Central Committee and those who, without severing relations, do not accept the orders of this demoralized leadership, the important thing is to make all necessary efforts to keep the Communists organized in support of the revolutionary positions of their secretary general, Comrade Prestes."

BRIEFS

SWAMPLAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM--Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile state yesterday that the Provarzeas [swampland reclamation program] will receive resources totaling 18 billion cruzeiros from the IDB to reclaim 1 million hectareas of swampland by 1985. The Provarzeas will also receive 45 million cruzeiros from the national rural credit system to finance, during the same period, the agricultural costs in that new production area. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80 PY]

OFFICIAL SAYS BEAGLE TALKS UNINFLUENCED BY INCIDENTS

PY041540 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The latest incidents which have taken place in the southern area have by no means influenced the development of the mediation process. This was stated by Foreign Relations Under Secretary Ernesto Videla, who heads the group of experts taking part in the tripartite meetings, upon his arrival in Santiago.

Questioned on the results of the last meeting, he stated that we cannot talk about advances or backward steps in these negotiations, since this is a negotiation being carried out before the Holy See in which the two parties are stating their points of view to the mediator. Therefore, advances or backward steps are evaluated by Antonic Cardinal Samore.

Regarding the guidance given by the mediator to the two parties, Under Secretary Videla said that it will be analyzed thoroughly and that a report will subsequently be submitted to President Pinochet, as has been done on previous occasions.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FROM JAPAN--During a ceremony attended by Japanese Ambassador Genichi Akatani, Public Education Superintendent (Maria Teresa Infantes) and other high-ranking officials of the Education Ministry, the Japanese Government donated to Chile materials for biology laboratories, which will be distributed to various schools run by the government. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

COST OF LIVING--Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (AFP)--The National Statistics Institute has reported that the cost of living increased by 21.9 percent during the first 9 months of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--According to the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA), industrial production increased by 4 percent during the period January-August 1980. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME--Clocks in Chile will be set forward 1 hour at 2400 on Saturday 11 October, according to a decree issued by the Interior Ministry. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 80 PY]

PRESIDENT MENDEZ SPEAKS ON CURRENT POLITICAL PROCESS

PY061729 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Speech by Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez on the occasion of inaugurating a sports stadium in the city of Durazno--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Regarding this rally, I say what I always say when we go into the countryside: We would like to say "yes" to all that is requested of us but, unfortunately, this is impossible. Anyway, you can appreciate that many of your requests have already been attended to by all of us who are encouraged by your requests, and that many others will soon be fulfilled. I am sorry that I have not always been able to reply to the affirmative, but on behalf of the government I thank you for the interest you have expressed [words indistinct].

The legal norms and their institutional expressions are, however, just as important as material works, because the latter could not exist without the former. When this process began in 1973, we who were directly involved with it and identified ourselves with it knew very well the nature of the events we had to face and in what direction we should go and by what measures we should insure the survival of the process.

Many people believed--and I (?refuted) this opinion in a speech in Paisandu just after assuming the presidency--that this was just another interruption of the institutional process, a temporary influence; after a short time certain basic objectives would be achieved, the (?chapter) would be closed and we would start again. We were aware that this was not so; we were aware that this was the beginning of the Third Republic.

Our First Republic--apart from the grand attempts made by Artigas, the founder of our nation--was initiated with the constitution of 1830. We must admit that this political charter is philosophically individualistic.

Gradually, the mentality of the people ceased to be individualistic and a political movement occurred which led to the constitutional reform of 1917, which gave the republic forms tending toward socialism, not because of the whims of politicians, but because the conditions for change were at hand.

The constitution which started to be applied in 1919 initiated the Second Republic. The individualism of the 1830 constitution was replaced with a formula of state interventionism. The faults of the 1917 constitution led to its failure, without taking into account the possible results of the pressure of external factors which was new in the history of our republic.

That constitution could not resist the political, economic and social difficulties caused by the gradual change in the country. Had it not been for the intervention of the armed forces and the disbanding of the parliament, we would have disappeared as a democracy and would today be another country in the hands of communism.

Thus, the Second Republic dies and the Third Republic is founded, and we are working on this. What are the characteristics of the new institutional order that we are struggling for, in which we believe we are supported by the people?

I would have to define it as (?based on the) principles [words indistinct] as a liberal regime. Liberalism is the midpoint; it is the point between socialism and individualism. By liberal, we mean a regime which permits the evolution of individualism within a social order; therefore, the evolution of the individual is maintained, but at the service of the community.

Capitalism is not being attacked, only antisocial capital. The individual is not being stopped; he stopped when he crashed against society.

Our liberal regime, therefore, is noted in the first place for the elimination of state control in all its aspects and the return of every type of activity to the individual. The state reserves for itself all activities which by nature are public, and it leaves everything else in the hands of the private persons, with or without being involved with the state, reducing monopoly to a minimum.

We have begun this task, and we are actively carrying it out. One day we hope to have a poor state and a rich nation instead of the poor state, rich in its role, that we had when we faced an impoverished nation.

In the second place, our liberalism presupposes the [words indistinct] of political activity or, if I may use the word, the unification [apontisacion] of the country. But let it be well understood that it is not a question of suppressing political life; it is trying to bring it to a just level and give it its just role, because it can be said that the Second Republic was a paradise for politics and politicians.

There are many things that are much more important--although this may not be believed due to our distorted ideas--than politics in the life of the nation. Politics and politicians must act to insure the recruiting of those who are destined to [word indistinct] and then their function is suspended. It is in the spirit of the Third Republic's process to return politics to their natural level, in no way taking away from the parties what is their own natural function.

Regarding the times in which we live, institutions are not created and do not exist in a (?limbo). The time has arrived to return to the state a part of its nature--unity--and to (?centralize) public power with regard to sovereignty by implementing responsibilities and not powers, because the fragmentation of sovereignty is the denial of it, and this denial turns into chaos.

In summary, liberalism in all its expressions, [word indistinct], unification and strengthening of power. This is the foundation upon which the philosophical concept of the Third Republic is based and which the process has to incorporate into our history. [passage indistinct]

But I would like to stress, concluding this already lengthy speech that there has been a very important and valuable contribution to this process. I am referring to the concept of security. In public law under individualism, the so-called individual rights were subjective, they were [words indistinct]. The home was sacred and (?inviolate) and public authority had its doors (?sealed). The individual had the right to choose the work or profession that he deemed best, with the state not worrying whether that activity of profession benefited the community or whether it was a sacrifice for the majority: individual man first and always.

Currently within our process, with the incorporation of Institutional Act No 5, individual rights are faced in an objective manner; in other words, the act defends the individual--man as man--but within the context of the community. That is why Institutional Act No 5, which I have just mentioned [words indistinct].

Every citizen has a right to internal security, understanding this as an overall tutelage of the state which will guarantee his human rights and the free exercise of individual rights. Consequently, the defense of human rights [word indistinct] man as an individual must be regulated on the basis of internal security, collectively undertaken within political organization and social order.

This civilian-military process is proud of having offered Uruguay the most ample and complete security since Uruguay became an independent country. And if I were asked [words indistinct] and why we have the people's support--of course I do not pretend that it is the support of everyone--and that of the active sectors, it is because of that security. Today Uruguay has a security that is probably at the top of the scale and the most complete in the world; and it is not I who say this, it has been said by all those important people who have visited us.

We have now opened the door for public opinion and the political parties, so that they can help us in the task of [word indistinct] but not to return to the Second Republic and, of course, we cannot even think of the first one. This is a very interesting detail that must be understood, because those who believe that we have made sacrifices over the past years to put an end to [word indistinct] would be very mistaken.

We want the people to help us implement the new institutional order, but we are not asking the political parties to take up the banner and continue on their old paths and with their old antics.

They must stop and realize that this is not an imposition of the government but an historical imposition, and if we are not honest with them now, if we do not show them the reality and do not confront them with facts such as they are, we would soon have what would be a supreme calamity for the nation. A series of readjustment measures which would force us to postpone the long-desired return to institutional order and tranquillity and would force us to repent of what we had done. We want to enter the path of normality, but this path can never be used to return to a normality which has been finished with.

This is why I have spoken about the Third Republic, so that the nation can become aware that we are living in new times, and that we must create institutions that will respond to these new times. He who wants to return to the past has no room and will not go very far. Thank you very much. [applause]

BRIEFS

NEW DELEGATE TO UNESCO--Paris, 15 Sep (AFP)--Martin Martinez, the new Uruguayan delegate to UNESCO, today presented his credentials to UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

AUGUST INFLATION FIGURES--Montevideo, 12 Sep (AFP)--The National Department of Statistics and Census of the Economy and Finance Ministry reported today that Uruguay experienced 2.58-percent inflation during August of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

IDB LOAN--Washington, 11 Sep (AFP)--The IDB today announced the approval of a $32.5 million loan to help Uruguay expand and improve its university. The overall cost of the project is $46.5 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 11 Sep 80 PY]

ROYO CRITICIZES U.S. COMPLIANCE WITH CANAL TREATIES

PA070323 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] In terse criticism of U.S. behavior, President Aristides Royo said this afternoon that it is difficult to deal with the United States and that although the Americans appeared to be cooperative, they have been egotistical and have haggled over every inch of a variety of issues, including some [Panamanian] gains, as in the case of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The presidential statement was made on the occasion of receiving a paper from Mexican Government officials on enhancement of the administrative strategy for the implementation of the Panama Canal treaty.

The document, which was handed to the president this afternoon, was drafted jointly by Mexican officials and personnel of the Panamanian Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy's planning and institutional development office.

The material covers various aspects of the joint Panamanian-U.S. administration of the waterway. The work was part of Mexico's offer to help Panama train human resources.

The document was delivered by Alejandro Carrillo Castro, director of the Mexican presidency's office for the coordination of administrative studies.

In a brief exchange of views, President Aristides Royo voiced the strongest criticism of U.S. behavior during the first period of the new administration, especially emphasizing the reversion of property to Panamanian hands.

The presidential statement came less than a week after the first anniversary of the implementation of the new Panama Canal treaty. In addition, his remarks came at a time of increasing criticism over the U.S. attitude of trying to disavow Panamanian gains in the new canal relationship.

President Aristides Royo told the Mexican delegation:

[Begin recording] Nothing is easy with the gringos. Nothing is easy. They have been quite egotistical. They appear to be cooperative, but they are egotistical. I get the impression that...Napoleon once said that they were a nation of shopkeepers. I think they have been haggling inch by inch, even over the conquests we have already made. They have given them to us grudgingly. They have allowed the buildings and installations that were supposed to be turned over to us to deteriorate. I would say they have been damaged some of them so as not to turn them over to us in satisfactory condition.

That is why, if we refer to the attitude of the government, I would say that they are doing this because they are obligated by a general law, the law of the treaties.

In order to defeat them, we must defeat them with good administration in addition to the energy with which we Panamanians pursue what we consider ours. [end recording]

ROYO COMMENTS ON ELECTION, CANAL OPERATION

PA052236 Panama City Circuito RPC-TV in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[News conference by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at opening of police course for National Guard officers 6 October--place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, have you met with the magistrates of the electoral tribunal to discuss the irregularities observed during the past electoral process?

[Answer] No, I have neither met with them nor do I plan to do so. The magistrates of the electoral tribunal are independent in their actions.

[Question] How to you interpret the fact that the Revolutionary Democratic Party, PRD, failed to obtain a greater number of seats in the national legislative council?

[Answer] I believe it did obtain the majority of seats, as it won 10 out of 19.

[Question] Would this constitute a drop in the PRD's popular support?

[Answer] I do not think so. It simply signalled the participation of other political parties and tendencies different from the PRD. However, I would prefer not to talk about figures until the vote count has been completed.

[Question] Taking into account the failure in the organization of the elections, does the executive branch plan to reorganize the electoral tribunal?

[Answer] I would not call the elections a failure. It would have been a failure if the people had not gone to the polls. There were, and we must admit this, some problems in the preparation of the voter lists. I believe it will be necessary to redesign and improve the listing system, and that will have to be done before the next election.

[Question] Referring to the Panama Canal, can you tell us how the very rich budget mentioned by Mr Fernando Manfredo will be obtained for canal operations?

[Answer] Well, I believe that since the principal beneficiary is the United States, that country will have to see that the budget is appropriated for the canal operations. If not, the canal will not be able to keep up the pace of 38 vessels per day through the canal, much less increase it. Last week, for instance, instead of the 50 or 52 vessels that usually wait at the Pacific entrance of the canal, there were 104. Either they improve their capacity to speed the transit of the ships through the canal and other required facilities, or the canal becomes obsolete much earlier than expected.

[Question] Mr President, there is talk about unilateral decisions by the U.S. authorities. Is there a presidential position in this respect?

[Answer] Well, the presidential position will be first to stop unilateral decisions in the Canal Commission, despite the fact that we are outnumbered there five to four. We will protest if they make any such unilateral decisions in the future. If they do so, they will be following a style to which they are somewhat accustomed, through the use of force.

'IRREGULARITIES' PROMPT REQUEST FOR NEW ELECTIONS

PA061728 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Residents of the provinces of Chiriqui, Cocle, Panama, Colon, Veraguas and Herrera have asked the electoral tribunal to hold new legislative elections. Their request is based on a number of irregularities which include the following:

1. The names of many voters did not appear in the electoral registry.

2. The names of voters did not appear in the specific polling places where they were supposed to vote.

3. Discrimination as to who was allowed to participate in the voting as a certain party was able to establish a list of voters while other parties were not.

Those affected by these irregularities believe that credentials should not be issued until new elections are held.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH URGES PEOPLE TO JOIN PEACEFUL PROCESS

PA061929 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Speech by government junta member Jose Artonio Morales Ehrlich during government leaders' visit to Cojutepeque, Cuscatlan Department; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] You have to think about getting organized. We have not come to ask you to join such and such a party. No, gentlemen. We are not asking anyone to change his views. If you are a communist, continue to be a communist. Organize your party. In the end the people are the ones who will decide. I think this is clear.

The problem is that the minorities do not accept the rules of democracy and instead have chosen the path of an armed struggle. Let us remember that this armed path was initiated 2 or 3 years ago when it was said that there was no democratic solution. The government of that time [words indistinct]. At that time many people said: Gentlemen, democracy has ended here; the electoral path is closed; there is no peaceful solution and the only thing that is left is an armed struggle. Many young people in good faith believed this. Many thought they were doing good.

What is the junta doing? It is showing the people that there is a peaceful path, that the path of armed struggle is not the best path, that the great majority of the people do not want the path of arms.

I am sure that all of you who represent all the sectors of Cuscatlan Department want a peaceful solution. Why? Because a revolution can be carried out, a country can be changed and power can be transferred from an oligarchy to the people as is being done without brothers having to kill each other. This is a new model, a new revolutionary process superior to the well-known Marxist models which involve bloodshed. We want to prevent that bloodshed.

Therefore, gentlemen, participation is essential. So we have come to ask you to participate. This also involves dialogue. Let us talk with each other.

We also have to achieve the pacification of the country. Gentlemen, the country's pacification will not be obtained with bullets. Let us be clear on this. This is a political struggle. I agree it has military aspects, but we want to achieve peace with as little bloodshed as possible. What is the best path to achieve this? The incorporation of all the people in the pacification process. If all the people say: Gentlemen, we want peace, then no extreme leftwing or rightwing group can continue to shoot the people.

I think we are living in crazy times in this country. There are rightwing assassins killing people. There are extreme leftwing assassins killing people in front of their children. That is not a political struggle. It is a degeneration of the political factions which have reached the point of vandalism and criminality. But if the people say: Gentlemen, the path is democracy and peace, then those minorities will be unable to continue harming and shooting the people. And then most of those minorities will understand their mistake and will join the democratic process. I must tell the extremist groups which (?do not understand this) that the junta and the armed forces have a commitment to act against them in defense of all the people.

We have to draft an economic and social development plan which will make possible the establishment of an economic, industrial and agricultural structure based truly on associative [asociativa] property that will be truly of the people. That is the objective. We all have a role in this. We are all involved in this.

To conclude, I want to stress that all that we have mentioned involves a different model. That is why there is expectation in the world about this. That is why this model is also attacked in the world.

It is a revolutionary model which is not Marxist, but which will end the oligarchic models of the past, of traditional capitalism. We are not going to rely on a group of businessmen for the development of a people or on a political group or party to make the decisions. Instead, we want to rely on a people who are organized socially, economically, culturally and so forth. An organized people will be the prime mover of the country's development. That is what we want. That is the objective of our struggle. We ask your help in this. We need to have a social base so that the process can develop. We can do nothing with good intentions or words. If all the people work so that this process will develop, however, then it will march forward. We ask you gentlemen to join the process and struggle within it, respecting democratic laws and viewpoints and having common objectives. Those objectives are achieving the well-being of all Salvadorans, carrying out this process among all Salvadorans and transferring power to the Salvadoran people.

Gentlemen, no nobler cause exists. We are inviting you to join that struggle. We ask you to tell the gentlemen of the rightwing and leftwing that there is a path of peace, that there is a path in which they too can participate because through that path of peace we will all be able to change this country. Thank you very much.

ARMY SAYS U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION UNNECESSARY

PA062356 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1748 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] It is illogical to think about U.S. military intervention in El Salvador, a Salvadoran Army spokesman said this morning. He said that the charges made by a leftist group reflect its fear of the government forces' advance and the knowledge that their cause is lost. Regarding possible U.S. intervention, the army spokesman said: We do not need it and are quite capable of handling the situation ourselves.

33 VIOLENT DEATHS REPORTED IN PAST FEW HOURS

PA070001 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1812 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The deaths of at least 33 persons has been reported by government officials during the past hours. Reports say that 14 rural guards were killed by alleged guerrillas Sunday afternoon in Ilobasco. Another seven peasants were also killed Sunday afternoon in Sitio de Nejapa in La Libertad Department.

Meanwhile, San Salvador government officials report that the bodies of at least 12 more persons have been found in various parts of the city.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER CABEZAS DISCUSSES BLUEFIELDS, LA PRENSA

PA032214 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Direct Line" program with Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, member of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] [Question, by unidentified announcer] Could you comment on the latest incidents in Bluefields? Apparently, the situation there is normal and the problem has been solved. We would like you to comment, however, on the statement just issued by the junta.

[Answer] There are problems in Bluefields just as there are problems in the rest of Nicaragua. These are logical in a society experiencing a revolution in which there are people who support it and people who are fighting it. Of course, the people who support the revolution are in the majority and those who oppose it are in the minority. For this reason, the minority has to resort to all kinds of methods to affect the revolution.

Consequently, we could say that the Bluefields incidents are one more link in this long chain of maneuvers orchestrated by local and foreign reactionaries. However, as our junta stated, normalcy has returned to Bluefields.

[Question] I am Francisco Canda. I live beyond Tierra Linda and one block down. My question is the following: I want companero and brother Omar Cabezas to tell me if the government will expel those Protestant clergymen who are stirring up our revolutionary people on the Atlantic coast. My second question is: Companero Tomas Borge has said that many women prisoners will be released. It is true that many women prisoners deserve to be freed because their crimes were minor. They have been punished enough. However, I--as a revolutionary and because I have a son who is a revolutionary, because I support this cause and because I am a member of the BARRICADA collective group--do not agree with the release of Nicolasa Sevilla. She committed many crimes. She did not commit them personally, but she had many people killed in 1946 and 1947.

[Answer] Companero Canda, regarding your first question, Commander Borge was very clear yesterday when he said that all the foreigners who, taking advantage of the freedom in this country, have come here to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution will be expelled from the country. If these men whom you mentioned are in jail for these reasons, they will surely be expelled from Nicaragua. However, they will not be expelled because they are Protestants or pastors. They will be expelled because they are involved in counterrevolutionary activities and because they are preventing the Atlantic coast from progressing. People are not punished in this country for their race, creed, social condition or political ideas. Everybody can do as they please here. There is freedom for everybody in this country. The only freedom we do not have in this country is the freedom to attack our people. Those who attack our people will be punished. Therefore, if these men are guilty, we trust Commander Borge's statements will be carried out.

Regarding Nicolasa's case, she is a criminal and she is in prison because of it. We are not releasing her because she is a woman. We are releasing her basically because she can no longer damage the revolution. There are also young women prisoners who can still damage the revolution. We have contemplated the possibility, however, of releasing certain women whom we consider to have reformed and therefore represent no threat to the revolution.

[Question by unidentified speaker] How far will LA PRENSA go with its lies [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I must begin to answer your question with an old Nicaraguan saying: Not all the tiger's offspring are striped. While Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal was in the opposition and tried to instill the anti-Somozism in his children and while El Chiquin, Somoza's son, turned out worse than his father, Chamorro Cardenal's son unfortunately did not turn out like his father. This is a problem affecting us now because, as you said, the LA PRENSA of yesterday is not the same as the LA PRENSA of today. The people repudiate LA PRENSA. However, it is still a good deal because I buy the paper to read all the nonsense that LA PRENSA publishes daily in order to be able to defend ourselves.

It is true that LA PRENSA now has an attitude which is openly against the revolution. I am sure that if I told young Chamorro now that it is night and that I am appearing on "Direct Line", he would tell me that it is day and that I am on an "indirect line." LA PRENSA'S policy right now is completely against the revolution and it serves many interests. However, 50,000 dead of this country made freedom of the press possible for us, and this young man claims this freedom to carry out a task which is no longer within its bounds.

The Nicaraguan people are the ones who should decide what to do regarding this. Then the revolutionary government, which responds to the people's interest, will have to implement the measures that the people demand. The Sandinist Front will have to decide what it learned from the demand of the masses. This will be done officially, of course.

The people will have to adopt measures in the future. The government, in interpreting what you just said today, has held a news conference to say that its generosity is over. More correctly, I do not think that the government generosity is over.

To use a popular phrase, people have confused generosity with foolishness. Some have believed us to be fools and have abused our generosity. For this reason, we will be stricter in enforcing a series of measures that our people have been demanding but which we have been holding back for the sake of national unity. However, we are being led to certain situations. As Comdr Eden Pastora once said, the people's patience has limits and of course, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN] and the Government of National Reconstruction respect this patience.

[Question] My name is Estella Perez of Managua. Companero commander, my question is if it is true that all these religious sects are involved in counterrevolutionary activities in Bluefields--and I do not think they are limiting themselves to that department; I feel they are carrying this out throughout the country--do you believe that they should all be expelled, I mean, not only those in Bluefields?

[Answer] I believe that we cannot do that. We do not doubt that certain individuals of these sects are involved in such activities but we cannot make a general judgment of all of them. It would be unfair. We must be very careful so as not to commit injustices. Some individuals of some sects are involved in these activities. It was even said that certain Americans were involved in this. Strange, isn't it, for Americans to be involved in this? But we are unwilling to expel all the religious sects. To do this we would have to kill every Sandinist.

Freedom of religion is part of our program. It was part of the program before the victory and we maintain it. However, this does not mean that we are going to allow certain individuals who are not Nicaraguans to go around promoting uprisings. Let them go and do that in their own countries. Let them preach there what they are preaching here. Let them disrupt peace there.

[Question] Companero Omar Cabezas, this is Teresa Munoz Ramirez of the Sandinist People's Army's rearguard. I want to know why the FSLN hasn't done something about the counterrevolutionaries and why it hasn't conducted intensive seminars for these reactionaries so that they realize that there is a revolutionary process in progress in Nicaragua.

[Answer] I think there is a slight mistake here. The FSLN is only the people's vanguard and interpretor of the people's will. The FSLN has promised to lead the people wherever they want to go at the risk of the front's own lives. This is not a compliment, a phrase or a slogan. It is something we have in our hearts.

However, instead of putting the counterrevolutionaries in their places, the revolutionary government should use its respective organizations--the state security and the Sandinist People's Army--in the event of an armed attack or a plot to attack our people. It is for the mass organizations and the Nicaraguan people to put these people in their places. Of course, the FSLN will always be leading the people and guiding them at all levels, as we have been doing, to fight the counterrevolutionaries.

What is happening, companera, is that we do not want to make hasty moves. We must be very careful with the steps we take. As the vanguard of this process we must be very responsible. We have been trying to show that we are true revolutionaries, that we are understanding, cautious, calm, mature but at the same time strong and [word indistinct] men. They tried to trifle with our generosity. Thus, you have the reply of the government junta in the communique just issued. This step was not taken before because the conditions were not present for it. This step, this harsh action which was taken now, was done at this time because the times demanded it. The next steps will be taken in their own time and according to the circumstances.

As you see, the communique you just heard--if you did not hear it you will have to listen to it tomorrow or read it in the papers--notes that the soft approach to the counterrevolution has ended here. We will teach the counterrevolutionaries that, just as we can be good friends, we can also be excellent enemies.

ORTEGA ANSWERS SANDINIST YOUTH, CRITICIZES LA PRENSA

PA041954 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Face the People" program from government house in Managua, with junta members Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Dr Moises Hassan Morales and Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Comdr Carlos Carrion, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the Adult Education Vice Ministry, and Deputy Education Minister Francisco Guzman answering questions by 19 July Sandinist Youth representatives--live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. First of all, we wish to greet you in the name of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist Front's National Directorate. We welcome you to this government house and to this program.

After giving its blood and its effort in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, Nicaraguan youth has been fulfilling the various tasks that the revolution, their vanguard, has recommended. Outstanding among these tasks is youth's role in the great national literacy campaign. There too, Nicaragua's young people shed their blood, the victim of the attacks and crimes committed by the pro-Somozist counterrevolutionary terrorists, who vented their anger on a few of the crusaders.

Young people have also carried out important tasks by joining the armed forces, the Sandinist people's militias, the Sandinist police and the state's security bodies and by incorporating themselves into production.

Today we are on the eve of the incorporation of thousands of Nicaraguan young people into another great duty, another great task assigned to them by the revolution and the vanguard. It is their incorporation into classes and study, within the new concept of study that this revolution has created and generated.

[Question] Companeros, members of the government junta, revolutionary greetings. Good evening. My name is Dimar Grijaldo Estrada, member of the Sandinist Youth. First, we are willing to participate in the work-study program, for which we see a need. It is something urgently needed for our economic reactivation and for our (?own awareness). I would like to refer to the media. LA PRENSA, for instance, carries yellow press articles aimed at confusing the people. I would like to know what measures would the government junta adopt if people took to the streets, if people demanded the closing of LA PRENSA and of those information media that adopt reactionary stands. Thank you very much. [applause]

[Ortega] The revolution has guaranteed freedom of expression and continues to do so, as this is one of its objectives. With this new freedom of expression established in the wake of the victory of the revolution, we have come across the problem, so to speak, posed by certain media, such as the newspaper LA PRENSA and several radio stations. They respond to their class interests, which are in opposition to those of the nation and of the revolution. Their class interests lead them to lie and to manipulate people through the information they provide in order to seize power and benefit their sector. To do this, they manipulate the various situations that come up, particularly problems, in thousands of ways, (?opposing) any proposal, project or effort made by the revolution. [Words indistinct] remember the number of times that LA PRENSA has openly attacked the Nicaraguan people, the [words indistinct].

Today LA PRENSA headlined the news that milk prices will be hiked in Leon. LA PRENSA is thus violating a recent law by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. They have also been manipulating the religious issue, seeking to bring about a confrontation between Sandinism and religion in order to alienate the people from Sandinism.

They have also been manipulating the presence of internationalist professionals who have come to our country to help us in an unselfish manner.

The companero asks about the possibility that people might demand the closing of LA PRENSA. I think people have a right to express themselves any way they want. However, we feel that it is not a matter of closing LA PRENSA, but of making LA PRENSA behave in accordance with the laws of this revolution.

We will succeed in this. This will be achieved because even if those at LA PRENSA, those who work at LA PRENSA cannot change their way of thinking, if they are not willing to identify with the people now, in the long run with the passing of time, some of them may identify with the people. It would not be the first time an individual, or a person in a reactionary position or an antipopular position, has changed in the face of reality. Change is difficult; it is always difficult. This is the way it is. But they change and that moment comes when they identify with the interests of the people. So this possibility is open. This is the purpose of this revolution: to help man assimilate, not to annihilate man.

Until those in LA PRENSA have learned to understand and assimilated with the people, with the Nicaraguan nationality, however, they will have to submit to the laws the revolution has issued. Let them not think they are going to toy with the revolution. For us, it is an act of abuse and a provocation for them to be publishing these reports about milk in Leon, when a recent decree is in effect.

The important thing is this: It is not a case of closing down LA PRENSA or of closing down any of the media. It is the case of making these media comply with the laws. Just like they want to demand from the revolution. [sentence incomplete] They want laws to exist for the workers. For example, why doesn't the revolution enforce the laws for the workers? They want compliance with the laws with the workers. This is simple. For example, when workers occupy a factory, an enterprise, or when they strike or they seize a house or something like this, they demand a law be issued to this effect. Of course, the revolution is always obliged to guarantee compliance with the laws. Here, no one can take justice into his own hands. If any worker believes that any factory is violating the (?rights) of the workers, it is his duty to use institutionalized channels to resolve the problem. The same goes for the capitalists of this country and the same goes for the organizations like LA PRENSA, which are obliged to respect the law. If they do not agree with something, then they should resort to the proper organizations. Meanwhile, however, they are going to have to abide by the law. Yesterday, we announced that this degree of tolerance which we had allowed is finished. This is going to help fight this obfuscating activity of LA PRENSA, among other media.

[Question] [Name indistinct of the Baptist College] I wish to ask Comdr Daniel Ortega two questions: First, in talks I have had with my companeros regarding the new revolutionary Sandinist education (?with a view to) creating a new man who feels in his heart the needs of our people and who is aware of the national situation, we observed that in the Nicaragua of the Somozist era, education programs were obsolete and [words indistinct]. In a speech by our brother Comdr Bayardo Arce, education and revolution bring up the need for the university to have a room for the study of Marxism. My concern is that in secondary school, we study scientific science [as heard], which is Marxism, to give a better political foundation to Nicaragua's youth. We do this because Marxism, as science of the most universal law in nature, is what gives the knowledge, the thought and ideological weapon for the emancipation of man, whose head is dialectic materialism [word indistinct] and whose heart is the proletariat. Second, we young Sandinists are included, in the face of counterrevolutionary maneuvers [words indistinct] by the enemies of the people against our internationalist Cuban brothers. We also repudiate the political manifesto of the quote anti-imperialist democratic youth unquote which attacks the situation of some Sandinist and (?more times) our people [words indistinct] internationalism. We observe that LA PRENSA is lending itself to counterrevolutionary activities.

Commander, you affirmed that the people's power was [word indistinct]. How will you increase people's power against the antisocials who have been discovered in our security organizations, against those who were going to carry out sabotage and are against an increase in popular power with the lies of the daily LA PRENSA, if they continue to occur in the newspapers of [word indistinct]?

[Daniel Ortega] Well now, we have to say that the study plans that have been developed by public education, by the proper organizations, are study plans which reflect the doctrine we have had all along our historical process. These are the anti-imperialist doctrine, the anti-imperialist sentiments of our people and the reality of our historical process. We are using these as the basis for the education of Nicaraguans. We cannot, therefore, isolate ourselves from the world, from universal thought, and this universal thought tries to reflect [changes thought in middle of sentence] but above all, projecting it on our actual situation.

Regarding the concrete studies of certain thinkers, it will be up to students, whether privately or in groups or whatever, to study, and learn about these universal thinkers.

On the other hand, when the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction brings up the need to put an end to this situation of tolerance, it is simply a case of strengthening the structures of people's power or we were running the risk that these structures would be weakened by a lack of the necessary firmness. This would have given a chance to the counterrevolutionary elements and the decadent elements of our society, who perhaps do not act conscientiously as a counterrevolutionary does, to develop and weaken the foundations of revolutionary power. They are two enemies with a common goal. It is a wave of crime, which must be dealt with firmly. Otherwise, criminals would suddenly begin to be defended as patriots. Then very simply, we would be weakening the structures of the revolution.

Violeta Chamorro Replies

PA051635 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (AFP)--The newspaper LA PRENSA from Managua, in a front page editorial signed by Violeta Chamorro, today denied rumors and "threats" on a possible closure of the paper.

Violeta Chamorro, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that after 15 months of a total victory shared by all Nicaraguans and which cost so much blood, "the newspaper LA PRENSA, which was a main factor in the 1979 revolution, is now a target."

These were her comments about statements made by Comdr Daniel Ortega, who in the televised program "Face the People" was asked if the Sandinist government would shut down LA PRENSA if the people should demand it.

Ortega said that the measures taken by the government to control some news media, were not intended to shut down LA PRENSA, but to have news media respect the revolutionary laws."

Violeta Chamorro, the widow of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, asserted in the editorial that the answers and questions in "Face the People" program were prefabricated and, therefore, can be considered as the government's opinion.

Members of the National Confederation of Workers (CNT) independent, today announced that they have turned down an invitation to participate in a workers demonstration whose main objective is to demand that LA PRENSA be shut down.

However, Violeta Chamorro said that "it will be very difficult and hard to take away a deep-rooted right from the Nicaraguan people, who have defended their freedom and know its value after 45 years of struggle against the Somozist dictatorship."

Finally, the editorial says that "no one wants to undermine the revolutionary process, but to forge ahead, guide and help to make Nicaragua an example for all countries in the world, which would not be possible without freedom."

FSLN SENDS TOP COMMANDERS TO ATLANTIC SECTOR

PA061615 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] assigned Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Henry Ruiz to talk to the brothers in the northern coast of Zelaya Department on Saturday. The area they covered was Las Minas, Waspan and Puerto Cabezas. Meanwhile, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock and Guerrilla Commander William Rodriguez left for southern Zelaya Department, primarily Bluefields, where disturbances provoked by counterrevolutionaries had been occurring the past few days.

Our special correspondent covered an extensive program of visits by the commanders. Wheelock, Rodriguez and Guerrilla Commander Humberto Campbell, a Bluefields resident and deputy minister for the development of the Atlantic sector, visited the Punta Fria, (Goldband) and (Sweet Holden) neighborhoods where the disturbances occurred.

It must be noted that the situation has been calm there since Friday when those who were deceiving the Miskitos were arrested. The telephone lines were restored, the air, land and water transportation resumed and the businesses were conducting their activities normally.

Regarding the fishing activities, it has been reported that 85 percent of the companies had resumed their operations which had been suspended since Tuesday. It is expected that all of them could be operating normally today. The paralyzation of activities resulted in a loss of several million cordobas.

Wheelock Remarks

PA062025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Comdr Jaime Wheelock has told the Atlantic coast residents that the imperialist, Somozist and reactionary penetration is a chronic evil that must be eradicated from the area. He noted that the penetration of imperialism through foreign radio stations must be eliminated by thoroughly educating people politically, and the Atlantic coast must double its efforts to do this. He added that many people say they are against the Cuban teachers and doctors just because they were brought up that way. However, they are forgetting that these doctors and teachers are there because there were none in the area and because doctors and teachers do not want to go there.

Wheelock told them that they claim there are 800 Cubans in the Atlantic but there are only 80. They claim that the Cubans are taking food away from them when, in fact, the Cubans are paid by Cuba. The truth is that no other country has helped us so much without asking for anything in return, Wheelock concluded.

COTTON HARVEST NOT COMMITTED TO EASTERN BLOC

PA021651 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--Luis Lacayo, director of the National Cotton Enterprise, today denied that Nicaragua has committed parts of its cotton harvest to several socialist countries in exchange for vehicles and other items. "We will sell to anyone who offers a better price," Lacayo said.

He said 100,000 bales of cotton have been promised to the socialist countries but that this is not final and could be sold to other buyers if they offer better prices. "We used to sell to the socialist countries through intermediaries before, but now we sell directly to them and they pay us in dollars," he added.

BRIEFS

NEW CORDOBA BILL--The new 50-cordoba bills will begin circulation in the country on 6 October. They will have the picture of Carlos Fonseca Amador, our revolution's top commander. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL061028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Narasimha Rao, external affairs minister of India, arrived in Havana last night for an official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo; Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Ricardo Cabrizas, ministers of the state committee for economic cooperation and foreign trade, respectively; and Indian Ambassador to Cuba Mohan Malik.

Official Talks Open

FL061736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Official talks between Cuba and the Republic of India opened today at the main offices of the Foreign Ministry in Havana. The Indian side is headed by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and the Cuban by Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo.

Narasimha Rao arrived last night on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Today he will be introduced to the diplomatic corps accredited to our country. He will hold talks with Cuban state and government representatives.

Attending the talks at the Foreign Ministry is Indian Ambassador to Cuba Prit Mohan Singh Malik.

NICARAGUAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL062239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Commerce Minister Dionisio Marenco arrived in our country yesterday at noon for the purpose of exchanging experiences. Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez met the visitor at the Jose Marti International Airport.

During his stay in Cuba, Minister Marenco will meet with Cuban officials and conduct activities related to the branch of the economy he heads in his country.

CUBA TO HOST CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

FL041751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of the conference of domestic trade ministers of CEMA member countries will open on 7 October in this capital's Palace of Conventions. The meeting will take up important aspects of tasks ordered by the 24th CEMA meeting on domestic and foreign trade and the work plan for the next 5-year period. This meeting will be attended by ministers and vice ministers of domestic trade from nine socialist countries and will be chaired by Cuba.

Already in Cuba is the GDR delegation headed by Trade and Supply Minister Gerhard Briksa and composed by Deputy Minister of Trade Helmut Neuber, who signed a trade agreement with our country. For the Cuban side the document was signed by Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Oscar Marrero. Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez attended the signing ceremony.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES CYPRUS ON ANNIVERSARY

FL041408 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Cypriot media widely reported Cuban President Fidel Castro's message on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Cypriot Republic.

The message expresses the Cuban people's solidarity with the Cypriot struggle for sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. The message was also signed by Acting National People's Power Assembly President Raul Roa. Other messages were sent by top Soviet leader Brezhnev and leaders of nonaligned countries.

GRANMA ATTACKS VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT FOR SABOTEURS RULING

FL061224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The newspapers GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, today, Monday, publishes a two-column front-page editorial titled: "Crime on Top of Crime, Infamy on Top of Infamy," in which it reports and criticizes the exoneration of the criminal saboteurs of the Cuban plane which was destroyed near Barbados.

GRANMA begins by saying that the fourth anniversary of the monstrous crime in Barbados comes under circumstances that make it a thousand times more detestable and contemptible. As confirmed by the recent courageous statements of Venezuelan journalist Alicia Herrera, the four criminals had been told beforehand that nothing would happen to them, that the records would be covered up, that the statements of witnesses would be charged based on pressures and that the military court would in the end declare their acquittal.

GRANMA goes on to say in its editorial today, Monday, that the Venezuelan Government knows that the military court is acquitting guilty persons, it knows that the evidence against them is irrefutable and it knows that they are confessed assassins because one of the persons directly involved in the crime, Hernan Ricardo, as is public knowledge, admitted to Trinidad and Tobago police that he and Lugo had placed the bomb which blasted the Cuban plane in flight.

GRANMA continues: We are certain that this monstrous and provocative action [the acquittal] will have many more profound and serious repercussions than its selfish promoters are capable of foreseeing. Four years ago, a gang of gangsters and mercenaries without country or law murdered 73 defenseless human beings. Today, an established government is coldly murdering justice, trampling the law and scoffing at the conscience of all mankind. The decision to acquit the terrorists is a crime even greater than the sabotage itself. If that crime cost the lives of 73 victims, what the Venezuelan Government is doing today could cost hundreds and thousands of new innocent lives. The bloodthirsty assassins will return to the streets with a free hand and many other similar assassins also will feel encouraged and stimulated to commit the most barbaric acts. That is the ominous role which the Venezuelan Government has chosen for itself.

Those who today--blinded by their hatred of Cuba and incapable of bearing the worthy and prestigious international role of our country--plot such crimes will not have to wait long to see how their shameful actions irremediably turn against them. The people do not forgive such affronts. No honorable military man would like to be associated with such villainy. The noble heroic Venezuelan people will never forgive this offense. The shameless degraders of the national honor and of Venezuela's responsibility to the world community will have to face, as is aready happening to them, the resolute repudiation of all honest Venezuelans and the strongest condemnation of world public opinion.

Lastly, the official organ of the party Central Committee stresses that, meanwhile, the Venezuelan Government will be the only one absolutely responsible for all the consequences that may derive from this event on official relations between Venezuela and Cuba.

For centuries our people will repudiate from the deepest part of their souls the monstrous Barbados sabotage. For centuries they also will remember and abhor the decision of the present Venezuelan Government which multiplies the crimes and multiplies the infamy committed 4 years ago. However, neither the crime nor the infamy will remain unpunished. Moral pygmies pass on; our martyrs will be immortal.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH WESTERN SAHARA

FL012354 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The revolutionary Government of Grenada and the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic have established diplomatic relations. The agreement was signed in St George's (?today) [words indistinct]. The communique issued after the signing ceremony says both countries agreed to establish diplomatic ties based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The document also says both countries view the agreement as the beginning of a period of meaningful cooperation and [words indistinct] mutual interest. [passage indistinct]

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR 30 OCT

PA061951 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1748 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--Prime Minister Michael Manley has announced that elections will be held on 30 October. He made the announcement last night at the annual conference of the ruling People's National Party being held in this beach resort in the northern coast.

Manley's administration has had to face serious economic and social problems in recent years and it will have a strong electoral challenge from opposition leader Edward Seaga from the Jamaica Labour Party.

CUBAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES PNP PARTY CONFERENCE

FL061637 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston--We bring you the fraternal and solidary embrace of all Cuban people and our Communist Party and, very especially, the personal greeting of the leader of the Cuban revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro, PCC Central Committee member Jesus Montane has declared. Montane heads the Cuban delegation to the 42d annual conference of the ruling People's National Party [PNP].

In his speech yesterday at a plenary session, Jesus Montane emphasized that the Cuban Communist Party and people regard high the efforts being made by the Jamaican Government under the leadership of the PNP and its leader, Prime Minister Michael Manley, to improve the standard of living of the Jamaican people, to eliminate the longstanding backwardness inherited from colonialism and to strengthen national sovereignty.

Meeting With Manley

FL061815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has met with Jesus Monane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department. The talks were held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere and, during the meeting, matters of interest to Cuba and Jamaica were discussed. Jesus Montane Oropesa led the PCC delegation to the 42d annual conference of the ruling People's National Party, which concluded with a mass rally at a Montego Bay plaza.

Osvaldo Cardenas, chief of section of the PCC Central Committee America Department, and the Cuban ambassador to that Caribbean island, Ulises Estrada, also participated in the talks.